The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The Last Trench

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Notes of the Week

The President Also

THE President is supporting the same candidate from New Jersey, for the short Senate term for whose election the National Woman's Party is waging a vigorous campaign. The Woman's Party campaign is based solely on the declarations of Mr. Hennessy in favor of the suffrage amendment and the opposition of his opponent, Senator Baird, to the measure. The President's letter of endorsement is addressed to Mr. LaMonte, the candidate for the long term. It is as follows:

"I have read with great appreciation the statement which you and Mr. Hennessy have put before the voters of New Jersey, and I feel like adding my own appeal to them to send both you and Mr. Hennessy to the United States Senate. I particularly crave for the support of New Jersey, whose people I deem it an honor to have served, and whose interests I have so long had at heart, and I know how generously and truly both you and Mr. Hennessy stand for the things I believe in, and that I believe that the people of New Jersey believe in.

"These are times when it is particularly necessary that men who lift affairs to a new plane of action and humane achievement should stand together and see to it that in all public counsels they are adequate and truly represented. I have had an occasion to test your qualities and Mr. Hennessy's, and, therefore, I speak with confidence when I say that the people of New Jersey would be served by both of you in the highest way in the counsels of the nation.

"May I not add my gratification that both you and Mr. Hennessy have pledged yourselves to the support of the suffrage amendment?"

Massachusetts Democrats for Suffrage

THE Democratic state convention has just been held in Massachusetts and has drawn up a platform containing fourteen planks of which one supports woman suffrage and another endorses the war measures of the President. The opposition to the President of the Republican candidate for the Senate, Mr. Weeks, is condemned by the Democratic candidate. Senator Weeks manifested his opposition to the war program of the President by his strong opposition to the suffrage amendment. The Republicans of Massachusetts have decided not to hold a state convention. When they were considering a convention it seemed probable that they too would endorse equal suffrage.

Proposed Rank for Army Nurses

THERE has been considerable agitation for some months past to secure for army nurses the rank of officers. It has been demonstrated that this is a necessary measure since it is found that the efficiency of the women nurses has been greatly hampered by the fact that they can not obtain obedience to their orders from the hospital orderlies. These men are privates and refuse, it is said, to take orders except from an officer. A bill to secure rank for nurses is now before Congress; it carries with it no suggestion of increase in wages for nurses and no suggestion of commissions for them. It is nevertheless hoped that its passage and the conferring of the officer's rank on the nurse will change the attitude of the soldier hospital employee to the nurse.

We should like to see the proposed bill carry with it commissions for the women who are taking almost every risk borne by the soldier in the trenches and also provision for promotion to higher rank for women on the same terms as men secure promotion. This, however, is doubtless too much to ask of the present state of society in which women are constantly discriminated against in all lines of work, each branch of activity taking its cue from the government which through its thirty-four wilful senators is not yet considering them at all.

Women May Sit in Parliament

THE British Parliament has just passed a bill, sponsored by the Labor Party and supported almost unanimously, allowing women to sit in parliament. The vote was 274 to 25. There are already several women in the field seeking election.

Women in legislative bodies are becoming daily a more common sight. Women have sat in the Finnish Diet since 1907. In Denmark four women have been elected for the first time to the lower house of the Danish parliament. In the Netherlands there is one woman who has been elected to the lower house by the votes of men only. In Norway women are eligible to sit in the lower house but up to the present none have been elected, due largely to the present electoral system which the women are trying to change. In Canada women are serving in provincial legislatures as they do in many of our Western States.

Suffrage Recommended for Rhodesia

THE British colony of Rhodesia, South Africa, may soon be given a vote, according to a statement given in the *Christian Science Monitor,* which reports:

"The Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia has given a favorable reply to the petition made to it for the enfranchisement of women. A resolution was passed unanimously that the Council was of opinion that the interests of Southern Rhodesia would be advanced by giving effect to the prayers of the petitioners, and requesting the Administration to take the necessary steps to that end prior to the next general election."

French Suffrage Bill

THE agitation for suffrage continues in France, in spite of the tremendous preoccupation of the people with the pressing emergencies with which they are confronted at every turn. M. Martin has been appointed by a committee of the Senate to report on his woman suffrage bill. The bill provides for giving a vote to every woman over twenty-five subject to disqualifications of a decree of 1852. A woman whose name appears on the electoral lists of a commune, will be eligible for appointment as a delegate by the municipal council, and these delegates elect the members of the Senate.

Women Unfairly Treated by Railway Administration

THAT women clerks are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the railways employing them has made a sufficient impression on the men employees to cause them to enter a formal complaint with the railway administration on behalf of the women. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks with the support of their president and the approval of the American Federation of Labor have laid before the administration charges supported by many affidavits from the women workers. When one considers the great numbers of women now employed by the government and its auxiliary boards and branches, one realizes that women must make every fight to secure just treatment for women workers. There are at present in Washington ten thousand women employed in the war department in the capacity of clerks.

British and American Woman's Party

MRS. Pankhurst has been forming a branch of her British Womans' Party in Canada. While this organization is non-partisan in character it is most imperialistic in sentiment. The Canadian women who join are pledging themselves to buy no goods manufactured by Germany or her allies.

The term Woman's Party used in Great Britain is getting to mean quite a different thing from the same term used in this country. In America the name applies to a liberal group of women while there it is coming to represent the old conservative point of view.

Suffrage Record of the Democratic and Republican Parties During Democratic Administration

Wherein Lies the Fallacy of the Democratic Reasoning that They Are Supporting the President

FIRST ADMINISTRATION

In the Sixty-third Congress, First Session

DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
House—Caucused against suffrage in the House, February 3, 1914. Senate—Suffrage amendment defeated by 11 votes because of lack of support by President, and Democratic Party in power, only 35 per cent of the Democrats voting for amendment. (March 19, 1914.) President—Refused to support the national amendment.	Senate—Sixty per cent of the Republicans voted for amendment.

In the Sixty-third Congress, Second Session

House—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	

In the Sixty-third Congress, Third Session

House—Suffrage amendment defeated because of lack of support from President and party in power, only 32 per cent of the Democrats voting for it. (Jan. 12, 1915.) Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	House—Sixty-two per cent of Republicans voted for amendment. If as great a proportion of Democrats as Republicans had voted for suffrage at this time, it would have passed. Without stronger support from the Democrats the vote of every other member of the House could not have passed it.

In the Sixty-fourth Congress, First and Second Session

House—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	

SECOND ADMINISTRATION

In the Sixty-fifth Congress, First Session

House—Refused to take action. Senate—Refused to take action. President—Appointees of Democratic Administration unlawfully arrested two hundred and eighteen women representing twenty-six states of the Union, and imprisoned ninety-seven of them for terms varying from three days to seven months, on the charge of "obstructing traffic," because they attempted to keep the question of suffrage and the Democratic opposition to that measure before the public. When arrest and imprisonment failed to stop the picketing of the White House, jail and workhouse officials responsible to, and under the direct supervision of, Administration appointees attempted to terrorize suffrage prisoners by subjecting them to insults and brutalities. They were thrown into solitary cells, without food, handcuffed to a cell door, and threatened with gags and straitjackets in the government workhouse at Occoquan, to which they had been illegally transferred by order of the district commissioners after their commitment to the District jail by the court which sentenced them. Rights of political offenders were denied these prisoners. The transfer of suffragists to Occoquan was declared by a federal court to be "lawless and illegal," and the women were removed from the workhouse and remanded to jail. Damage suits for $800,000 are pending against government officials because of the treatment received at Occoquan. The arrests and imprisonments have been declared illegal by the District Court of Appeals and all pending picket cases ordered dismissed.	House—Republican Representative Jeanette Rankin called for investigation of this persecution of American suffragists.

In the Sixty-fifth Congress, Second Session

House—Suffrage amendment passed; 50 per cent of the Democrats voted for it. (Jan. 10, 1918.) Senate—Called amendment up to vote on Oct. 1, only 57 per cent of the Democrats voting for it. If the same proportion of Democrats had voted for it as Republicans the measure would have passed with ample majority. It failed for lack of Democratic support. President—Indorsed amendment before vote in House. Spoke for it as a war measure before the Senate.	House—Republicans caucused for amendment. 83 per cent of the Republicans voted for it. Senate—Caucused and voted unanimously to bring amendment up. 73 per cent of the Republicans voted for the amendment

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Clara Wold

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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The Election

THE National Democratic Committee, through its Chairman, Senator Gerry, has issued an appeal to the voters stating that the election of Democrats to the Senate is necessary if the hands of President Wilson are to be upheld and the war program successfully concluded.

We would like to point out to the voters of the country that the only time the President ever went to the Senate to ask it to pass a measure which he stated was necessary for the winning of the war—the suffrage measure—the Democratic Party in the Senate repudiated his leadership and caused the defeat of the resolution whose passage he had demanded.

The Republican Party in the Senate supported the President in his appeal for the passage of this measure and gave much more than the two-thirds vote required. The Democratic Party, on the contrary, gave much less than two-thirds of their votes. Had the Democratic Party in the Senate contributed as big a proportion of its membership as did the Republican Party the suffrage measure would now be through Congress.

Owing to the failure of the Democratic Party in the Senate to pass this resolution, America stands today as a less democratic country than Germany, which, according to her latest note has now established "equal, universal, secret, direct franchise."

We urge all voters to remember that the Democratic Party is responsible for the defeat of woman suffrage. We urge all voters to remember that the Democratic Party refused to support the President the only time he went personally to ask the Senate to pass a measure he stated was necessary to the winning of the war.

We are not for the Republican Party nor for the Democratic Party. We are not for any party. We are only for the political freedom of women. We ask all voters to help achieve the political freedom of women in this country by casting their votes, whenever both candidates hold the same suffrage position, against the Democratic candidates for the Senate as a protest against that Party's suffrage record.

Woman's Party Campaigns for Two Suffrage Votes

EVERY election contest of the National Woman's Party is a protest against the party or the individuals who have failed to meet the President's appeal for extending democracy in this country, but in two states, New Jersey and New Hampshire, the senatorial contests have an immediate effect upon the vote which will be taken on the amendment in the short session from November 5 to March 4. The Senator elected from each of these states in November will take his office at once, since the present Senators are appointees of their governors to fill vacancies until another election could take place. Since both Senator Baird of New Jersey and Senator Moses of New Hampshire have announced their intention to continue voting against the suffrage amendment and against the war program of our country, the Eastern campaign of the Woman's Party has been centered on these two states.

THE campaign to defeat Senator Baird, who has bitterly opposed the amendment in the face of personal appeals from the President, is well on the way. Already women of New Jersey without the vote have awakened a keen interest among men in the necessity of electing Charles O'Connor Hennessy, to the Senate, since Mr. Hennessy has pledged his support to the amendment. Mr. Hennessy was in Washington last week for a conference with President Wilson and has a letter from the President endorsing him and calling upon the people of New Jersey to elect him to the Senate in November.

After his conference at the White House, Mr. Hennessy called at the headquarters of The National Woman's Party, for a conference with Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman, in which he asked for the support of the Party.

THE campaign of support has met with enthusiastic response from all parts of New Jersey. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, State Chairman of New Jersey, has organized a tremendous house to house canvass, which will continue until the ban is lifted from holding public meetings.

Later an automobile campaign will begin with prominent suffrage speakers telling why it is necessary at this time to elect Mr. Hennessy to the Senate. Many New Jersey women have offered to carry placards for Hennessy on their automobiles, and before long every city in New Jersey will be organized to elect as Senator the man who has promised his support to the President in his vote for suffrage.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C., is conferring with the central committees of all parties asking for their support regardless of party platforms. Miss Ruth Small, the Massachusetts organizer of the Woman's Party, has been canvassing Newark with the assistance of Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego; Mrs. R. M. Laird, New Jersey Treasurer of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Jay Ten Eyck, Vice-chairman; Mrs. C. D. Karr, Chairman of the Tenth District; Miss Kate Roberts, a well known writer; and Miss Emma Richards, of Newark. Miss Small is now canvassing in Camden.

Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, of Minneapolis, who left for New Jersey last week, has already organized an active campaign in Hackettstown, where a local committee under the chairmanship of Miss Emily S. Hamblen, County Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, will work for the support of Hennessy. Others on the committee are Mrs. H. W. Whipple, County Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Thomas Schields, wife of Assemblyman Schields; Mrs. Woodrup and Miss Beak.

Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore, is in Hoboken; where she is assisted by Mrs. John Rogers, and Miss Vida Milholland, of New York. Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch, is organizing Burlington County, and Miss Mary Ingham, Chairman of Pennsylvania, is organizing Camden County. Miss Lucy Branham is in Jersey City and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, and Mrs. M. Cleveland Simms, of Chicago, will speak at street meetings and in munitions factories as soon as public meetings are allowed.

IN New Hampshire the Woman's Party campaign for John B. Jamison, the federal amendment advocate, has opened vigorously under the direction of the State Chairman, Miss Sallie W. Hovey. Miss Maude Younger, of California, one of the best known suffrage speakers in this country, is campaigning among the Labor Unions, which have always strongly endorsed woman's suffrage. Mrs. Agnes Morey, of Boston, is campaigning throughout the state and Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Oregon, is organizing the fight at Concord.

Democratic Responsibility

(Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune)

PRESIDENT Wilson asked Congress to submit the suffrage amendment, the Susan B. Anthony amendment, because of his regard for its inherent justice and also because of his consideration for its peremptory expediency. In Mr. Wilson's program of world justice, which embraces the case of suffering people the world over, it is important that there be no flagrant cases of injustice in the land at the head of the government of which he stands and for which he is spokesman.

Mr. Wilson is the author of many declarations, received in all parts of the world as declarations of extraordinary value to humanity. It was unescapable, in his mind, that a nation fighting for the freedom of the world should so have its own house in order that the pressure it put upon backward nations should have no embarrassments at home.

The President regarded the exclusion of women from suffrage privileges as an injustice and in a speech, which he took occasion to emphasize, he asked that Congress straighten out this domestic affair and do justice to a noble part of the unfranchised citizenship by conferring the vote upon women.

He made a special point of the fact that it would help Administration policies. He said that in the comprehensive plans of the American people, advancing their idealistic ideals, it was important, invaluable, that women should be enfranchised. The President confessed himself embarrassed by the fact that in a time when so unpretentious a democracy as that of the British empire should be admitting the validity of the woman's demand for the vote, so pretentious a democracy as that of the United States should prove indifferent, cold, and unthinking, inactive or obstinate, upon the issue.

In simple, Mr. Wilson made it an issue of supporting the President upon a question which he said involved an equity to citizenship and had a peculiar importance in the international relations in which he must direct the interests both of the United States and of humanity.

Congress, thus approached, defeated the suffrage amendment in the Senate, and the vote against the amendment was furnished by thirty-one senators. Of these twenty-one were Democratic senators. Upon an issue which the President personally presented as having peculiar equity and importance, the men of the President's own party utterly failed him.

If he had not said that it was of international importance we might not suggest that the men of his own party, who ask for a continuance of themselves in office because it is necessary to support the President, had deserted him.

The Democratic deserters were, of course, Southerners, in whom the idea that political safety resulting from limitation of franchise, persists.

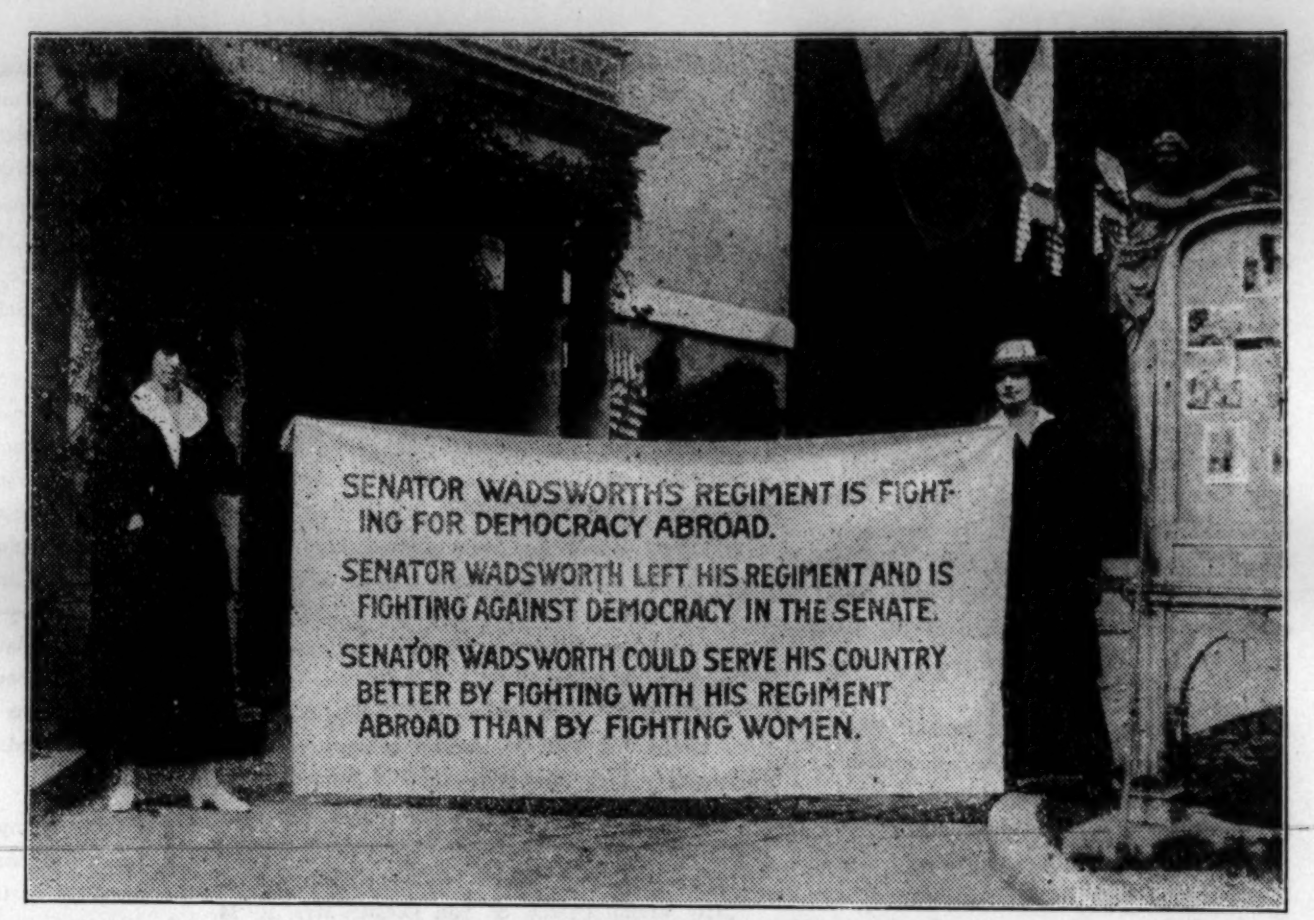
If Mr. Wilson later, urging upon nations the necessity of squaring themselves with international equity and with the dictates of human justice, is embarrassed by the continuance of unjust conditions in the United States—if suffrage is restricted in the United States not only by sex but by color, when the President would extend it liberally in other countries—the responsibility is upon his own party.

Two votes were needed by the amendment, and the President's appeal could not change the opinion or the vote of one of the twenty-one Democrats who had decided in this issue not to support the President.

Picketing Thirty-four Wilful Senators

BECAUSE the Capitol Police can not find any excuse that warrants the arrest of women who stand upon the Senate Office Building steps with banners of protest against thirty-four Senators who have voted against democracy, the mob rule of small Senate office boys has been permitted by deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, McGrain, to hold power on the Capitol grounds.

When the women first began picketing the Senate steps after the defeat of the amendment, they were told that "the peace and order of the Capitol grounds must be preserved." Naturally enough, the women are just as eager that the peace should be preserved as anyone can be, but they have protested in vain that the Police are the only ones who are breaking the order.


SENATOR WADSWORTH'S REGIMENT IS FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY ABROAD.
SENATOR WADSWORTH LEFT HIS REGIMENT AND IS FIGHTING AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN THE SENATE.
SENATOR WADSWORTH COULD SERVE HIS COUNTRY BETTER BY FIGHTING WITH HIS REGIMENT ABROAD THAN BY FIGHTING WOMEN.

Miss Katherine Fisher and Miss Edith Ainge, of New York Holding Senator Wadsworth Banner

With utmost calm and dignity, women have marched by twos or three from the Senate Office Building steps across the street, and each day that they have done this simple thing they have been met by fifteen or twenty Capitol Police who have rushed upon them four abreast.

FOLLOWING the demonstration of Monday, October 14, when fourteen women were held without any charge for five hours because they had announced that they would protest in the Senate against the thirty-four wilful Senators, the Woman's Party began a banner campaign on each of the Senators who helped defeat the suffrage amendment. The democratic inconsistencies of Senator Wadsworth were the first to be pointed out to the public. The banner read:

"SENATOR WADSWORTH'S REGIMENT IS FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY ABROAD.

"SENATOR WADSWORTH LEFT HIS REGIMENT AND IS FIGHTING AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN THE SENATE.

"SENATOR WADSWORTH COULD SERVE HIS COUNTRY BETTER BY FIGHTING WITH HIS REGIMENT ABROAD THAN BY FIGHTING WOMEN."

Senators who walked to and from their offices read the banner and thought. Some there were who greatly appreciated this voicing of an idea that has occurred to many before this. Others there were who seemed not a little worried about the future. All afternoon the banner was held at the top of the steps. All afternoon the street cars went by and crowds of people read the banner, waved their approval and were carried on with the record of Senator Wadsworth set down in their minds, not to be forgotten.

Men in uniform passing by, stopped and read the banner. They were thinking, no doubt, as they read and waved back at the women who held the banner, much the same thing as the wounded soldier in France, who is a member of Senator Wadsworth's regiment, was thinking when he talked to a nurse. She has sent her letter to a friend in New York, and it is given here as it appeared in the *New York Evening Post*, October 7, 1918:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir: It seems a somewhat striking coincidence that yesterday should have been the day on which I received a letter containing the following from a Red Cross nurse in France. It was forwarded to me from Massachusetts by the recipient, who felt it was of particular interest in New York. I quote the principal paragraph:

"Among our patients is a boy whose foot we are working day and night to save. He is patient and brave as they all are and anxious to get back to the front and finish the job. He was originally in the militia regiment from northern New York in which Senator Wadsworth was an officer for so long. He is fond of Mr. Wadsworth, will not criticise him for leaving the regiment when it was ordered out, and insists that the Senator must have reasons that we don't know.

"I was reading him items from an old New York paper and among others one on the federal suffrage amendment and Mr. Wadsworth's opposition to it; the boy sighed a little and said, 'If he had seen what you and I have, he would understand why most of us boys want our mothers to have something to say about fixing things up so that all this can't happen again.' Soon after this he fell asleep and I wondered, as I looked at him, how his mother had let him go."

MARGARET L. M. NORIN."

Staatsburg-on-Hudson, October 4."

ON Monday the same banner was taken to the Senate Office Building steps along with a banner calling attention to the stand of Senator Shields, another wilful opponent of democracy. By this time the Capitol Police had found the futility of trying to stop the banner protests, so they stood beside the curbings while small boys from the offices of Senators were permitted to rush to the steps and seize the banner protesting against Wadsworth, which they dragged through the streets. Later the small boys were egged on to seize the purple, white and gold banners, while the police, who were presumably there to "preserve order and peace," stood slouching at the curbs. An attempt was made to protest to the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, but it was learned that he, too, was out on the street overseeing this mob-rule.

Finally a protest was made to Senator McNary and Senator Curtis, both of whom promised to investigate this outrageous failure of the Capitol Police to intervene, and also to investigate the protest of the women against being held without any charges.

The Senate adjourned very shortly, however, the women were immediately released, and Senators went their way. As they went they read the lines on the banner which was still held at the Senate Office Building:

SENATOR SHIELDS TOLD THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE HE WOULD SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES.

THE ONLY TIME THE PRESIDENT WENT TO THE SENATE TO ASK ITS SUPPORT SENATOR SHIELDS VOTED AGAINST HIM.

DOES TENNESSEE BACK THE PRESIDENT'S WAR PROGRAM OR SENATOR SHIELDS?

SINCE the Senate office boys had taken the original banner of protest against the Senator, another was carried on Wednesday. In the meantime the world has moved on a bit towards democracy, and so this banner reads:

GERMANY HAS ESTABLISHED "EQUAL, UNIVERSAL, SECRET, DIRECT FRANCHISE." THE SENATE HAS DENIED EQUAL, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE TO AMERICA. WHICH IS MORE OF A DEMOCRACY, GERMANY OR AMERICA?

Again the Senate Police were lined up awaiting the arrival of the suffragists; but this time they made no move to detain anyone. They had apparently called in all the office boys to do their work of tearing up banners. Small boys who have never done anything more serious than to run errands for Senators were allowed to rush upon women who have given their services to this country in war time and out of war time. There was no attempt whatever to stop these youngsters, and when two of the women, Miss Huff, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, started towards the Capitol with no banners whatever, and wearing the purple, white and gold regalia, they were seized by the police and taken to the guard-room. The Police refused to give any information concerning them. They refused to allow these prisoners, whom they held without any charge against them, see any friends or any council. They even threatened to arrest anyone who inquired about them.

AND while the United States Capitol Police are meting out injustice in this high-handed manner, the public is watching the picketing with the greatest interest. Women who pass by the steps where the pickets stand, offer their services to the Party that has made the issue of suffrage clear. They have felt indignation over the fact that the Democratic Party, which is in power, has for so long delayed the freedom of women.

THE campaign against individual Senators is continuing until the names of the thirty-four reactionaries with their special inconsistencies have been placed before the public and particularly before their constituencies. After that women will gather in Washington for a demonstration against the Democratic Party which, in spite of the opposition of individual Senators, still has the power to pass the amendment and refuse to do so.

The Western Campaign

THE first opportunity that the people of this country have to protest against the defeat of the national suffrage amendment and against the wilful obstruction to our war program will be at the elections on Tuesday, November 5. Particularly to the Western States, where women vote, falls the responsibility of protesting against the Party that has failed to stand by its own leader and has refused to recognize the democracy of the West.

The Woman's Party has based its fight against the Democratic Party on the unanswerable record of that Party, which appears on another page in this issue of THE SUFFRAGIST. The Democratic Party controls the Senate, and yet out of the thirty-four votes cast against democracy, against the appeal of the President for a measure that will place in his hands "spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ," twenty-two were Democratic votes.

THE President's own party has failed him. More Republican than Democratic votes were cast for the amendment; more Democratic than Republican votes were cast against the amendment. With only two more votes necessary to pass the amendment, the Democratic majority was not able to change its long and disgraceful record of bitter opposition to the extension of democracy at home.

President Wilson has appealed to the Senate to pass the amendment which he says is of international importance; he has written personal letters of appeal to men who have heretofore plead with Republicans for undivided support of this Administration, and those same men have deserted him.

With this record of the Democrats repeated so often that the National Woman's Party cannot forget it, women have gone out into the Western States to appeal to the voters to use all their power against the Party that endorses these men.

Suffragists are also attacking the individuals who voted against the amendment, but since all the Senators from suffrage states with the exception of Senator Borah, of Idaho, voted for the amendment, the campaign in the West is limited, save in Idaho, to protesting against the Democratic Party. Though the November elections will affect the membership in the Senate only after this session of Congress, yet it is the intention of the Woman's Party to make the present Congress realize the significance of the fact that the people of this country are back of this democratic measure.

IT is the Democratic Party throughout suffrage states which is being attacked by organizers of the National Woman's Party. In Colorado the campaign is in charge of the State Chairman, Mrs. Bertha Fowler, and Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado Springs, assisted by Miss Iris Calderhead, who is in charge of the party headquarters in Denver and of the press work of the state. Miss Natalie Gray, of Colorado Springs, who has picketed the White House and the Capitol for suffrage, and who served a sentence of sixty days in the workhouse for appealing to the Administration for enfranchisement, is touring the state. She will display photographs showing the indignities that have been thrust upon women who have held this Administration responsible for withholding political freedom from women.

Miss Gray, with Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr and Mrs. Morrison, both of Colorado Springs, have organized a house to house canvass for Pueblo as well as for Colorado Springs. Mrs. S. H. B. Gray, the state treasurer, is working with Mrs. Fowler and Dr. Spencer in Colorado Springs.

The Woman's Party is drawing much of its support from Democratic women who have chosen to stand with the President rather than with the Democratic Party which has deserted him in the suffrage emergency. Mrs. Horton Pope, of Denver, who is now in Washington and who assisted in the Democratic campaign of 1916, is giving her services to the Woman's Party in their anti-democratic campaign with the women voters. As a woman who did effective work in the election of Democrats in the last national campaign she has had access to many prominent administration officials in Washington and has urged their assistance in securing the two votes which clearly it is up to the Democrats to obtain in order that the amendment may be passed at the coming short session of Congress.

In Wyoming, Miss Anita Pollitzer, of South Carolina, is already organizing a vigorous campaign. Mrs. Louise Garnett, with headquarters at Topeka, is conducting the campaign in Kansas, where the election of Mr. Capper, the Republican candidate, seems assured.

A special appeal to voters in Montana has been sent out by the women of that state. Miss Catherine Flanagan, of Hartford, Conn., is in charge of the National Woman's Party offices at Butte, and has organized an intensive campaign there among the voting women, as a protest against the Democrats.

Miss Elsie Hill is directing the campaign against Senator Henderson, the Democratic candidate in Nevada.

The campaign in Oregon is being directed by Miss Clara Wold, who recently came to Washington to take part in a demonstration and served a jail sentence for carrying a banner in front of the statue of General Lafayette. Miss Wold's campaign will be handled chiefly through newspaper publicity on account of the short time left before the elections.

The responsibility of the Democrats will be brought home to every woman voter who will cast a vote for a senatorial candidate. Unless they win the two votes by which the amendment was defeated in the Senate on October first they cannot expect the support of women.

Comments of the Press

Sectionalism and Suffrage

"I TELL you very plainly, as the commander-in-chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleet, as the present spokesman for the people in our dealings with men and women throughout the world who are now our partners . . . I tell you plainly that this measure (the Anthony suffrage amendment) which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation of battle."—The President's message to Congress delivered Monday, Sept. 30, 1918.

On the following day, which was yesterday, the United States Senate defeated the measure. The Senate is Democratic and dominated by the Southern democracy. It is therefore sectional. If we were to be partisan we would assert, in view of the President's assertion to Congress, that the Senate is unpatriotic in defeating the appeal. It placed sectionalism—state rights—before the great undertaking of winning the war.

The issue has gone to the people at this election. Those who believe in woman's right to vote, those who feel as the national executive does regarding its relation to the war, will vote against the party responsible for the defeat of suffrage, vote against the party as a party and as a whole without respect to the vote of an individual member of that party.—*Rocky Mount News, Oct. 2.*

Who Supports the President?

THE vote on suffrage Tuesday demonstrated conclusively that electing Democrats is not of necessity supporting the President. Mr. Wilson made an eloquent plea for the adoption of the amendment and followed it up by numerous personal letters. When the vote was taken in the Senate only ten Republicans voted against the measure, while thirty-one Democrats opposed it. There were twenty-seven Republicans with Mr. Wilson and twenty-six Democrats against him. That ought to put an end to this talk about supporting the President by voting for the candidate of his party.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, October 5.*

Senator Shields' Vote

THE President said to the whole Senate what he had already written to Senator Shields, of Tennessee.

"I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged.

This is almost word for word the language of his letter to the Tennessee Senator.

"This is a peoples' war," he explains, "and the peoples thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawingroom or the political considerations of the caucus. Our professions of democracy will not suffice. If we be indeed Democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy, we can ask other peoples to accept in proof of our sincerity and ability to lead them whither they wish to be led, nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions."

The President put the matter in such form that to oppose the resolution further will be nothing less than unpatriotic. Will Senator Shields, who has been considering the matter, now yield? His vote will be watched with much interest in Tennessee.—*Chattanooga News (Chattanooga, Tenn.) September 30, 1918.*

The Defeat of the President

AS the President has been beaten by his own party in the Senate on the suffrage question it might be advisable for him to change his political tactics and insist upon a Republican Congress that will "stand by the President." It is rather difficult to find the Democratic Party settled anywhere on any question except that of public jobs.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 3.*

The Setback for Suffrage

THE failure to secure a two-thirds vote for the suffrage amendment in the Senate must be considered in the light of a setback merely, not as a defeat. For as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow the time is not far distant when the United States will perform this act of justice to its women citizens and put itself in line with the other great democracies by whose side we are fighting in Europe against the forces of reaction.

With the political aspects of the situation created by the refusal of the Democratic senators to heed the appeal of the President, that party will have to answer at the polls. Of course, not all of the senators who voted against the amendment will this year be directly answerable for their stewardship to the voters; nor does the negative side of the ballot represent a single party. Yet in view of the fact that more Republican senators voted for the amendment and more Democratic members voted against it than their political opponents, and in view of the appeal made by the President in his double capacity as commander-in-chief and as head of the Democratic Party, the latter will be held responsible for the failure of suffrage to pass. An immediate effect, and one to be deeply regretted, will be to align along sex lines the women voters in the states where they have been enfranchised and to postpone their complete merger in the great body of voters solely as citizens.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger, Oct. 3.*

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